the air and substrate were 24.2°C and 25.2°C, respectively. The nest temperature, taken within 1 min of the substrate temperatures, was 26.7°C. The female remained motionless during measurements of egg sizes and temperatures.

Clutch size is within the range reported for *O. attenuatus* (Fitch, *op. cit.*; Mount, *op. cit.*), and both clutch size and egg sizes observed were similar to those for the congeneric *O. ventralis* (Gras-Riedel 1993. Salamandra 28:161–170; Schwab 1992. Herpetol. Rev. 23:60; Witz and Wilson, *op. cit.*). Further, the female being coiled around the eggs is a characteristic part of what has been termed brooding among North American *Ophisaurus* (Mount, *op. cit.*). This behavior is thought to be maintained through hatching in late summer-early autumn (Mount, *op. cit.*), but its function is poorly understood. Smith (1946. Handbook of Lizards: Lizards of the United States and Canada. Comstock Publ. Co., Inc. Ithaca, New York. 557 pp.) suggested that brooding in *Ophisaurus* increases nest temperature, presumably enhancing offspring development. However, given the small temperature differences (0.2–0.4°C) previously observed between the body of the female and the substrate, a thermoregulatory benefit was deemed unlikely (Noble and Mason 1933. Amer. Mus. Novitates 619:1–21; Vinegar, *op. cit.*). My recording of a nest temperature at least 1.5°C higher than the substrate temperature may restore confidence in the thermoregulatory importance of brooding, however demonstration that it enhances embryonic development is needed. Based on female *Ophisaurus* failing to protect their eggs after being exposed to potential nest predators, Noble and Mason (*op. cit.*) concluded that it was also doubtful that females remain with the eggs for the sole purpose of defense. The lack of female response I observed during intrusion to the nest might support this idea, but does not exclude the possibility that remaining with the eggs may deter small predators.

I thank Arnold Air Force Base for providing support for field work.

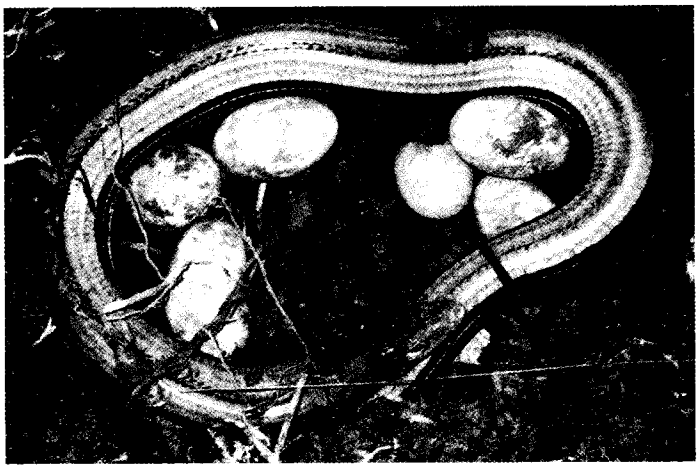

FIG. 1. An adult female *Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus* coiled around a clutch of 8 eggs in Franklin County, Tennessee.

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OPHISAURUS VENTRALIS (Eastern Glass Lizard) **PREDATION.** Atypical encounters can result in opportunistic predation on unusual reptilian prey (Smith and Engeman 2003. Herpetol. Rev. 34:245–246; Woodin and Woodin 1981. Florida Field Nat. 9:64). Using tactile probing, the White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*) feeds mainly on fiddler crabs and insects, but also selectively consumes crayfish, crabs, insects, and frogs in greater proportions during nesting season (Kushlan and Bildstein 1992. *In* A. Poole and F. Gill [eds.], The Birds of North America. pp. 1–20. The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; and AOU, Washington, DC.). Here, we report an instance of predation by White Ibis on an *Ophisaurus ventralis* in southeastern Florida.

At ca. 0845 h, 24 February 2004, a cloudy day with an air temperature ca. 23°C, JAM observed five adult White Ibis foraging in the lawn and sandy patches below a palm tree in a backyard in Vero Beach (27°38.444'N, 80°25.071'W; elev. 4 m). The ibises were soil-probing with their bills when one individual stood up with what was clearly an *O. ventralis* of about 45 cm (total length) in its bill. The ibis tried to reposition the lizard for swallowing when JAM inadvertently disturbed it; consequently, it flew off with the glass lizard still in its bill.

A small colony of *O. ventralis* has existed under the deck of the house, and in the leaf litter in this backyard since at least 2001 (unpubl. data). The event was noteworthy because white ibises are largely crustacean diet-specialized wading birds that were foraging in a terrestrial situation, and captured a fossorial reptile. The typical predators of *Ophisaurus* include snakes, hawks, and carnivorous mammals (Means 1992. *In* Moler [ed.], Rare and Endangered Biota of Florida, pp. 247–250, University Press of Florida, Gainesville; Beane 1995. Wildlife Profiles, NC Wildlife Resources Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina. 2 pp.). Likewise, we know of no similar depredation reports for *O. ventralis* in the literature.

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PHELSUMA LATICAUDA LATICAUDA (Golden Dust Day Gecko). **NECTARIVORY.** *Phelsuma l. laticauda*, a highly territorial, arboreal day gecko endemic to Madagascar and the Comoros Islands, has been introduced to Farquhar Island (southern Seychelles) and Hawaii, where it can reach locally high densities (McKeown 1996. A Field Guide to the Reptiles and Amphibians of the Hawaiian Islands. Diamond Head Pub. Inc. California. 172 pp.). Here, I report on nectar consumption and potential pollination behavior in introduced Hawaiian *P. l. laticauda*.

Between 1600 and 1900 h on 27 July 2001, several *P. l. laticauda* were observed in Kona, on the west coast of the island of Hawaii (19°36'00"N, 155°59'25"W; elev. ca. 30 m), drinking nectar from flowers of *Strelizia nicolai* (Strelitziaceae) and coming in contact with both the stamens and stigmas of *S. nicolai*.

Strelizia nicolai was also introduced to Hawaii from subtropical